

## THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

We can not observe with regret the action of a class of persons who have heretofore acted with the democratic party, who claim to be in favor of the Union and vigorous war for its restoration. With a series of resolutions which almost every man in the Union party could subscribe to, they propose to form a separate organization styled the War Democracy Party.

The tendency of this movement we fear, will be to divide the friends of the Union cause at a time when they should be entirely united and thoroughly organized.

The issues of the coming campaign are not so complicated that the friends of the government require two separate organizations to bring out their forces and make them efficient. The sweeping majorities which have crowned the efforts of the Union party, show that the democrats are willing to leave their party when convinced of their error, and there is neither wisdom nor policy in smoothing their way out by constructing another party for them to glide into so imperceptibly, that they hardly know where they are.

It is vain to hope that such an organization will materially effect the legitimate original democracy. If the War Democrats have the influence to draw largely from the democratic party and divide it, the same influence properly exerted, would, by remaining in the party control its councils, shape its policy, and compel the party to take position less hostile to the government.

No true friend of the Union should object to the word Union, as a party name in the coming contest; no objection attaches to it, and up to this hour it has been the rallying cry of the friends of the government, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and it is no time to abandon it now, when the friends of the nation are thoroughly organized under it and a splendid success at the ballot-box, confirms its acceptance by the people. With such prestige of success and the force derived from previous organization, it is not demanding too much of those democrats who are dissatisfied with the position of their party in the present crisis to say that "Malcolm must come to the mountain."

In looking over the list of those who figure in this movement, we fail to perceive a prior style of democrats than those who have already sacrificed their party prejudices for their country's good.

How much more stock in pure democracy have Messrs Barnabas Burns, Mallon, Flagg and Niles, than Dorsey, Tod, and Brough, that they should especially suffer if it should become worthless on their hands, or that "an enabling act" should be passed by which they may remain in the democratic party, and yet be considered friends of the Union?

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We publish to-day Gov. Brough's Inaugural Address. Of its political character it is not necessary to speak. His position on the issues now before the country was well known before and his election by a triumphant majority is a sufficient endorsement of it.

The address contains a few suggestions, among which we notice an increased tax for the aid of soldiers' families. On this point the following passage commends itself as particularly just:

"We should divest this fund of the application of charity. It is not such in any application of the term. It is an honest debt, and an imperative duty that we owe the men who are serving us in positions of labor and danger. Neither should it be governed by the rigid economy of mere subsistence. It should be at least such plenty and comfort as the stalwart arm of the natural provider would furnish, were he at home to do it, instead of laboring in our service, to ward calamity from our hearthstones."

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.

The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session on the 7th inst. and proceeded to an official count of the election returns.

The Union majority for Governor Brough over Vallandigham was found to be One Hundred and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four.

For Lieutenant Governor, Col. Anderson has a majority over Pugh of 77,737.

For Auditor of State, Col. Godman has a majority of 96,599.

For Treasurer of State, Dr. Dorsey has a majority of 97,686.

The number of rebel prisoners at Point Lookout is now 8,385. A thousand of these have offered to take the oath in order to be released. Many of these say they are willing to enlist in the army or navy of the United States.

All acknowledge themselves sick of the war, and admit the hopelessness of the rebel cause. Many were forced into the ranks against their will, and say they have always been opposed to secession. Those from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are more willing to take the oath than those from other States.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports that Longstreet has been considerably reinforced, thus confirming various rumors to that effect.

The Senate Finance Committee reported back the House bounty joint resolution, continuing the high bounties to March 1st, without amendment. It now needs only the President's signature to become a law.

The damage to the rebels of the destruction of the salt works near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., will reach nearly \$3,000,000.

Indiana has filled her quota, and Vermont has done the same with quite a number of volunteers to spare.

Gen. Burnside has withdrawn his resignation at the urgent request of the President, and is to be assigned to duty again.

The Great Sanitary Fair, at Cincinnati, for the benefit of the soldiers, has yielded the splendid sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole number of volunteer enlistments from January 1st to June 13, 1863, were 31,000. From June 18 to December 31, 1863, 86,000. Total for the year, 117,000.

The Senate yesterday debated the \$300 clause for several hours, without taking a decisive vote on it.

The notorious Col. Cluke, one of Morgan's officers, died at Johnson's Island, one day last week, of strangulation, caused by an ulcerated throat. It will be recollected that he was at one time in the Penitentiary; but was taken to Cincinnati to be examined on a charge of breaking his parole, and from there transferred to Johnson's Island.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention which met on the 5th inst., re-nominated Governor Gilmore by acclamation, indorsed Secretary Chase's financial qualifications, and unanimously and with great enthusiasm declared Abraham Lincoln its candidate for the next Presidential term.

## Death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

The Honorable CALIB B. SMITH, one of the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, died at Indianapolis last evening. He was born April 16, 1808, and accordingly in his 56th year at the time of his death. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and was brought to Cincinnati by his parents when only six years old. He commenced his studies at the Cincinnati College, and completed them at the Miami University. He studied law at Cincinnati, and Connorsville, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession at the latter place in 1828. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1833 to 1836 and in 1840; was Speaker of the House in 1835-6; and for several years one of the Fund Commissioners of his adopted State. In 1840 he was one of the electors on the Harrison Presidential ticket. From 1843 to 1847 he was member of Congress from Indiana, and afterward one of the Commissioners to adjust claims against Mexico. About this time he removed to this city, and in 1856 was an elector on the Fremont ticket. Previous to the rise of the Republican party he had been a Whig. In 1858 he took up his abode in Indianapolis, and practiced his profession there until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln. He resigned this office, and was confirmed by the Senate, on the 22d of December, 1862, in the position which he held at his death. —*Cin. Gaz.*

## The Rebel Failure on the Upper Potomac—Official Report from Gen. Kelly.

CUMBERLAND, Maryland, January 7, 1864.—A dispatch just received from Colonel Thornburg, commanding at Petersburg, informs me that the rebel force threatening that place for several days past, has retreated to the Shenandoah Valley. The force was a formidable one, consisting of three brigades—Lee's, Walker's and Bosser's—all under command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Despatches report that it was the intention of Lee to capture the garrison at Petersburg, take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy our stores, and break the railroad, by burning the bridges. I am happy to inform you that that the great raid undertaken by General Early, in retaliation for our late movements in this Department, has thus far resulted in a complete failure or fizzle.

An empty wagon train of Colonel Thornburg, returning from Petersburg, was captured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this exception they have not thus far been able to inflict upon us any injury.

Many deserters are coming in, and our cavalry are picking up many stragglers. The railroad is safe and trains are running regular. The weather is cold and the snow is several inches deep.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

## Important Decision—Rebel Prisoners not Entitled to the Benefits of the Amnesty.

The following letter from Judge Holt to Judge Advocate Dunn, of this Department, decides an interesting and important question:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1863.

Major W. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate:

On the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., I conferred with the Secretary of War in regard to the grave and important question it presents. From him I learned that this question had already been decided by the President himself, who holds that the amnesty offered by his proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war, nor to persons suffering punishment under the sentence of military courts, or under charges for military offenses.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
J. HOLT,  
Judge Advocate General.

## GOV. BROUGH'S Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Obedient to the mandate of the people, I appear before you to-day to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State of Ohio. I am not ignorant of the magnitude and importance of the position, nor unmindful of my own want of experience and ability to so administer it, as to satisfy the expectations of the people who have chosen me. Most gladly would I have seen some able citizen of the State, and it is with no ordinary degree of diffidence that I assume to-day its labors and responsibilities. I can only assure you, gentlemen, and those you represent, that I bring to this position a fixed determination to discharge its duties, to the best of my ability, in a spirit of unyielding faithfulness and integrity to the State, and impartiality and justice to the people.

There is a significance in the recent expression of the popular will that relieves us all from many of the embarrassments that usually attend such events. It heralds no mere party triumph—it is no individual success. No mere partisan effort could have achieved such a victory, no man in the State is worthy of, or could have received, so sublime an ovation. It is a spontaneous declaration of the intense loyalty of our people to their government, and bearing it with the stern commandment that every energy of their State, and every exertion of its rulers, shall be given to the restoration of that government in its original purity and power. It not only relieves us of all mere partisan trammels and affinities, but it commands us that, for the time being, these shall be laid aside, until the great purpose is accomplished of restoring our country to a position in which partisan contests may be indulged in without involving our nationality, and party victories be won without their possible results giving encouragement to rebels in arms against the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the land. In that spirit I accept the late declaration of our common constituency; and humbly thank them that, in this particular, they have made my path easy and straight before me.

While this national obligation is laid upon us, it does not relieve us from the further duty of guarding the local interests, and promoting the prosperity of our own State. This duty, to a large extent, devolves upon the legislative body. I fully share in the confidence of the people who have called you from your respective avocations in life, and committed to you, for the time being, the honor, the credit, and the prosperity of the State. In all that I can, and properly may do, it will give me great pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of this great purpose.

The annual message of my worthy predecessor, with the accompanying documents, presents you in a concise and intelligible manner, the condition of our State affairs. His recommendations are worthy of, and will receive, your careful consideration. His arduous labors have contributed, in no small degree, to the gratifying results presented to you; and it is a pleasing reflection that the people of the State will be able to follow him into his present retirement from executive duties, with the grateful plaudits of "well done, good and faithful servant." It will be an abiding pleasure to me, if at the end of my own brief service, I shall be able to attain a like usefulness and his reward.

It is not less gratifying than honorable to the State that we have been able to pass through the third year of an expensive and sanguinary war, in the full performance of all our duties to the national government, without impairing, in any manner, the prosperity of the State, or oppressing our people by burthensome or excessive taxation.

The financial condition of the State is highly satisfactory. The currency is in a sound condition. The agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the State were never more prosperous. The State has been protected, with a single exception, from invasion; and the desolating ravages of war have not spread themselves within our limits. At the same time the great institutions of education and benevolence, which constitute a material element of our pride and strength, have not been encroached upon or impaired. Our schools and colleges—our seminaries of learning—our arts and sciences—our noble institutions for the relief and instruction of the stricken portion of our people—our public works—all these have been fostered, encouraged, and protected, as though war had not existed in the land. While we have abundant cause in this, not alone for self gratulation, but of devout thankfulness to that Divine Providence that rules in the affairs of nations as of individuals, we may learn of it the obligations of duty, that by wise administration, we secure to the future, as far as human effort can do so, the blessings we have enjoyed in the past.

It is true that amid all this prosperity our people have been called upon to meet privations and endure sacrifices. The blood of Ohio has been poured out upon almost every battle-field of the nation, and her sons have found graves in nearly every Southern State. The shouts of victory from ensanguined battle-fields, have been two-fold messengers, bringing alike joy and sorrow to our people; and with the exultation of the one has been mingled the lamentations of the other. Our men have given freely of their substance, and our noble women of their enduring patience and labor, to alleviate the privations and sufferings of our sons in the field. The parental hand of the State Government has been constantly and liberally extended, to aid and protect her gallant men living, and honor her dead heroes. Yet all these burthens have been freely and even cheerfully borne; for the reason that the cause was that of a nation struggling for its existence—of freedom gasping for its vitality—of good and beneficent government laboring to assert its supremacy over a rebellious

and misguided portion of its people. The lesson of the past is ever the guide of the future. While this struggle continues, privations and sacrifices will continue with it; and while we adhere to the purpose of accomplishing the restoration of our government and our Union, we must alleviate, as far as practicable, the sufferings and bear with fortitude the burthens imposed upon us.

In one particular I desire, upon this occasion, to add to the recommendations of my predecessor; and that is in regard to the act of March 21st, 1863, imposing a tax for the aid of the families of soldiers and marines in the service. I have carefully watched the operations of this law. It is not sufficient for its purposes. I cordially approve the recommendation of Gov. Tod for the increase of the tax; but in my judgment that increase should be even greater than he proposes, in order to do justice alike to our soldiers and our people. The advance in the price of living has reached the necessities of life as heavily as the luxuries. The increase of wages does not reach the labor of dependent women, with children to clothe, feed, and educate. The amount saved from their scanty pay, and sent home by our soldiers, though large in the aggregate, is very small in its distribution among those for whom it is designed. When this revenue, and the proceeds of the tax, are added together, there is still a large amount dependent upon private bounty, to meet the actual wants of this class of people, and ward off positive suffering. I have not been able to collect the statistics as extensively as I desired, but in many counties of the State, the private collections for soldiers' families have considerably exceeded, and in some cases doubled the amount of the tax. Even in these cases the object has not been fully accomplished. It is argued that it is better to continue this to divide, between State and people, this contribution; so that in what the one fails the other will make good. The true and just response is:

1st. That if the State acknowledges this obligation to the family of the absent soldier, she should meet it as a compensation for his services, and in a manner fully equal to the necessities of the case.

2d. Private contribution is not equitable in its character, and cannot be adjusted to the property and interests that are protected by our armies. The generous will give beyond their actual abilities, while the parsimonious, or the opponent of the war, will withhold, from pecuniary or unpatriotic considerations. Taxation alone will equalize this burden, and impose it, where it should rest, upon the property protected by the services that the revenue is intended to compensate. If the additional levy increases the taxation of generous contributors, it relieves them from a larger amount of private bounty, and imposes it upon the contributors, where it should fall. Even when the State assumes the entire support of soldiers' families, there will be scope enough for private contributions to alleviate the privations and sufferings of sick, disabled and wounded men, in hospitals and at home.

3d. The form of private charity is not always acceptable to its recipients, and especially the class to who this is applicable. Much suffering and privation will be endured before pride will suffer application to private charity, where there is a consciousness that meritorious services of the absent provider should promptly call the State to the protection and support of his dependent family. We should divest this fund of the appellation of charity. It is not such, in any application of the term. It is an honest debt, and an imperative duty that we owe the men who are serving us in position of labor and danger. They save us from invasion—from the destructive ravages of war within our borders. While they press the conquests of our arms for the restoration of our Government, they protect our property and our lives; they are the conservators of all the prosperity that surround us. They do not perform this service for the small compensation allowed them by the Government. They are actuated by a higher and a nobler motive; and while they incur privations, danger and death for the common cause, the State should not only protect their families from want, but make the act one of right and just compensation, instead of burthening it with the offensive appellation of charity. Neither should it be governed by the rigid economy of mere subsistence. It should be at least such plenty and comfort as the stalwart arm of the natural provider would furnish them, if he were at home to do it, instead of laboring in our service, to ward calamity from our hearthstones.

In my judgment three mills on the dollar is the least sum at which this tax should be fixed, and I would prefer to see it four mills. The patriotic people of the State will cheerfully pay it, and justify you for imposing it. The act should also require County Commissioners to collect reports of disbursements from township and ward Trustees, and communicate their aggregates annually to the Auditor of State.

Our State has heretofore filled her quota in the armies by volunteering. In addition to this, we have several thousand men in the service of West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, for which we cannot have credit in our allotments. Hopes are entertained that we will be able to fill the recent call, without resorting to a draft.

The conduct of our officers and men in the field has been highly creditable to themselves and honorable to the State. Upon every battle-field they have won high encomiums for cool and steady courage, prompt obedience, and deeds of noble daring. They are bright jewels in the crown of the State; and while we wear them with pride, we should cherish them with affection.

During the past year steady and effective advancement has been made in the prosecution of the war. We have repossessed ourselves of a large amount of the revolted territory, and the triumphs of our arms and policy that have strengthened us, have materially weakened our adversaries. Present

events indicate very strongly that the end of the rebellion is rapidly approaching. The contest has been fierce and sanguinary, and has been forced beyond the expectations of our people. But on the other hand it is to be remembered that it was precipitated upon us under every possible disadvantage. On the part of the rebel leaders it was not only coolly and deliberately planned, but years were spent while they were in the councils and even control of our Government in preparing for it. They even exercised this control to disarm us, in a great measure, of men and materials for conflict. They trained and educated their people for it by firing them with falsehoods, and inspiring them with hatred of the people of the Northern States, and our republican form of government. They anticipated much, no doubt, from the supposed weakness of that government to protect itself from such an assault, on the one hand; and from political co-operation in the Northern States, on the other. They brought about, by their management, the necessity of what they termed a "second election" of President, and then seized upon that as a pretext to put in practice what they assumed to be the right of "peaceable secession." They undertook the reorganization of the government; but prepared for, and eventually adopted the alternative of armed rebellion. We were not prepared for the first onset. We had armies to gather, and arms and munitions to provide for them—a navy to collect; whence rebel leaders, while in power, had sentered it, and equip it for the strike; and it was only with the lapse of time that we realized the magnitude and strength of their rebellion, and the elaborate and concerted means that the leaders had taken for its prosecution and success. When all these things are carefully considered, our people should not be surprised at the duration of the conflict, or the cost of blood and treasure it has involved.

Be not of wrong or oppression did the people of the Northern States provoke this rebellion. It has no warrant of justification whatever. We inflicted upon no right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the land. We had asserted to all the comprehensive principles they violated, repelled or destroyed them at pleasure. While the great mass of our people, of both political parties, refrained from interfering with their "peculiar institution," we first fairly protested, and then more resolutely declared against its being made an engine of political power, and for this purpose, extended over territory that should be free. We urged the Southern people to confine that "institution" within its existing limits, and take with it all the guarantees the nation could give for its quiet and peaceable enjoyment; but we could not consent that the blighting influence of slavery should be spread over free territory, merely to create Slave States, in order to preserve the balance of political power." For this check to their political ambition, the leaders inaugurated this gigantic rebellion; and a large portion of their people took upon themselves its consequences, in an armed attempt to destroy a government under which they had been prosperous and happy—to dissolve a Union of States that had their protection and strength—without contemplating the possibility of failure, or the fact that success must imperiously rather than benefit their condition.

According to the magnitude of this rebellion, the result of a restoration of our Government and Union, will be potent in its influence, not only upon ourselves but the civilized world. It involves the question of man's capacity for self government. The issue is at stake, whether a government resting solely with the people and controlled by delegated powers, possesses the elements of strength and unity to protect itself and assert its sovereignty in such an emergency as a great revolution or rebellion inaugurated among a portion of its own people for its destruction. When this fact shall be demonstrated, as the loyalty of the great mass of our people gives unmistakable evidence that it will be, it establishes at once the stability of our form of government—it vindicates the integrity and intelligence of our people—it will stand forth as a warning to future attempts at rebellion—while it will constitute a page in history that the patriot and philanthropist of other lands may contemplate with pride and hopefulness.

As we have not provoked this war, but sought rather to avoid it, we are not responsible for its consequences to its projectors and their followers. If the people of the Southern States feel its burthens and devastating influences, it is because they have invited them—if sorrow and suffering and misery have been brought to their hearthstones, it is because they would not be content with peace and prosperity—it is because they have provoked it by oppression and tyranny, they have invoked the power they have invoked to rule them, it is because they suffered themselves to be seduced from the government that has so long protected and blessed them; if they are steeped in debt, impoverished, and ruined, it is because they have preferred these to a condition of affluence and plenty; if their agriculture is smitten, and their commerce destroyed, it is because they have assailed the interest that has fostered the one, and attempted to strike down the other that has protected the other—if their institution of human slavery is now dying in their midst, it is because they have snuffed it with their own hands—because they made it an element of rebellion—because they sought to change its character from a domestic institution, under the protection of the Constitution and laws to the gigantic form of a political power that should rule and desolate the land. The fruits are of the tree they have planted; and the hand that reared it can alone be censured for their bitterness. Time, repentance and loyalty, will, in most instances, relieve them from the consequences of their folly and crime. Peace, prosperity and plenty may come again; but they cannot expect the nation to restore all they have destroyed. They cannot reasonably ask that we should restore to life and vitality again the

active agent of this rebellion. They cannot claim for the institution of slavery any further privilege or immunity than the people of the Northern States may see proper to extend to it. As we approach the end of this contest it is natural that a portion of our people should display some anxiety to anticipate it, with plans and propositions that upon superficial examination, may promise to hasten its adjustment.

We want peace—the North as well as the South; but we have not passed the terrible ordeal of the last three years, to make—or accept peace upon any other than honorable terms, or without the promise of permanent adjustment and endurance. We cannot negotiate with rebels in arms, or admit of anything from them but, unconditional surrender and submission. Much we can pardon to the masses of the people, but the leaders must reap of the harvest they have sown. The past has its punishment that may be mitigated or forgiven; but the future must have full and ample security.

It is simply folly to talk of suppressing this Rebellion and restoring the unity of the country, without first subjugating the military power of the Confederacy, or relieving the people of the seceding States from its controlling influence—and in many cases, oppression. It does not follow that the destruction of the military power of the South is the subjugation of the people, in many cases it will prove their enfranchisement. There is a loyal sentiment and population in nearly if not quite, all the Southern States. Where too strong, or too open in its manifestations, the military power has essayed, by every possible means, to keep it in subjugation. Men holding and expressing loyal sentiments, have been fined, imprisoned, hunted into the forests and mountains; and many of them suffered death—while their families have been impoverished and ruined. Political leaders—designing men, who had secretly plotted the overthrow of our Government—led a few—but actually forced a majority of the Southern States into secession and rebellion—and the military power now holds them there.

Future history will record that, perhaps with two exceptions, the ordinance of secession would not have been carried in any of the seceding States if the people could have been permitted a fair, uncontrolled election, by ballot, upon it. But they were overwhelmed by fraud and force—and then they were told, according to the improved theory of State Rights, that to preserve a majority of a State had no right to count treason, the minor were counted not only to submit, but to share the sin and shame. Those who argued that secession would not be carried in any of the seceding States if the people could have been permitted a fair, uncontrolled election, by ballot, upon it. But they were overwhelmed by fraud and force—and then they were told, according to the improved theory of State Rights, that to preserve a majority of a State had no right to count treason, the minor were counted not only to submit, but to share the sin and shame. Those who argued that secession would not be carried in any of the seceding States if the people could have been permitted a fair, uncontrolled election, by ballot, upon it. But they were overwhelmed by fraud and force—and then they were told, according to the improved theory of State Rights, that to preserve a majority of a State had no right to count treason, the minor were counted not only to submit, but to share the sin and shame. Those who argued that secession would not be carried in any of the seceding States if the people could have been permitted a fair, uncontrolled election, by ballot, upon it. But they were overwhelmed by fraud and force—and then they were told, according to the improved theory of State Rights, that to preserve a majority of a State had no right to count treason, the minor were counted not only to submit, but to share the sin and shame.

There has been a great deal said about the North seeking to subjugate the South. We have sought nothing of the kind. The political and military leaders of this rebellion it is who have subjugated the people of the Southern States; trampled upon their political rights, and involved them in the crime of treason, with its accompaniment of civil war. The triumph of the Northern armies, and the restoration of the old government, is, in truth, the deliverance of the people of the South, and they will so hail heretofore.

There are but two ways in which the restoration of peace and the Union is to be accomplished: First, the unconditional surrender of the leaders, and the abandonment of the rebellion; or, second, the continued progress and conquests of our arms, until the military power of the Confederacy is broken, and the heart of the rebellion crushed. All intermediate plans or schemes are mere palliatives, that like other compromises of the past fifteen years, will only serve to procrastinate existing evils, restoring peace that will require constant watchfulness and concessions; and prosperity that will be dependent upon almost annual sacrifices to avoid future demands and insurrections. In view of the permanence of our government and the integrity of our Union, there is no such thing as a compromise with rebels in arms against both. Turn from it as we may, the great truth is apparent to every reasoning mind, that submission or stagnation, for the leaders of this rebellion, are the only effective means of restoring peace and good government again.

The first of these is not likely to occur in the present posture of affairs; nor as long as hope, however blind or unreasonable, will serve to shield from despair the fortunes of the civil and military heads of the rebellion. The second, therefore, constitutes our only certain means of success. In its progress to this end, our gallant army has a two fold mission to fulfill. The first is to press back, step by step, if necessary, the military power of the Confederacy from the usurped soil of the seceding States; and eventually to subdue that power, and bring it to terms of peace. The second to develop the principle of loyalty in the rebel people, and protect them in its exercise and enjoyment, while they restore the civil functions of their State Governments, and unite them again with their sister States under the provisions of the National Constitution.

It is objected perhaps, that the loyal people of the South are two fold in number to assume or be trusted with the powers of the State Governments. A fair test will demonstrate this assumption to be unwarranted. In addition to the large body who, in almost every Southern State, opposed the ordinances of secession, many thousands have been converted by the progress, and many thousands more will be released and flock to the standard upon the suppression of the rebellion, and the subjugation of its military power. The lessons of privation, suffering and misery, entailed upon the people of the South by the wicked leaders in this war will suffice, at least for the present generation; and with wholesome and beneficent government again restored to a loyal or repentant people, will live in history as a warning to future generations not lightly to put in peril of destruction such a form of government, at the command

of wicked and unprincipled leaders, only for the establishment of an oligarchy in its stead, with nothing but civil war as its means, and despotism as its result. But the loyal people of the Southern States, be they few or many, can alone be entrusted with this great work of reorganization.

While we desire peace, therefore, we must, as a necessary means, prosecute the contest. To this end our armies must be reinforced and increased, and the brave men who accept this duty must be cared for and protected. The past has had its gloom, but the future is full of hope. The call of duty in the field and the council is earnest but cheerful, and your response and mine must not be laggard or uncertain. To this end you are chosen; and mine shall at all times be a co-operation cordial and effective.

And now solemnly invoking the Divine blessing upon our mutual labors for the good of the State and National Governments, I am ready in your presence, to assume the oath of office.

JOHN BROUGH.

## HOW WE SWIM.

Governor Seymour, the Vallandigham of New York, issues a sounding message to the Legislature in which he says:

"We have reached that point in the progress of the war, for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to public creditors, to all classes of citizens and the world demands that this be done."

—Governor Seymour—declared the President's call for volunteers in April 1861 unconstitutional, all the congressional laws ditto, and about every other measure of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, despotism. Yet we have done so and so. That is certainly cool, even in this extra cool weather. —[Newark American.]

A FRANK CONFESSOR.—The N. York Herald, which for a week past was running Gen. Grant for the Presidency, says of President Lincoln:

"We abandon 'Honest Old Abe' as a hopeless case. We have praised him, we have praised him, we have helped him in every way; but can get no good out of him. To use one of his own homely similes, he is a crooked stick, that cannot be broken."

Which means that President Lincoln is the only chief Magistrate for many years past who would not throw a sop to the Herald. —[Boston Journal.]

What can a Woman Do? We clip the following from the Columbus Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Dr. Wormly, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of this city, has been for some years experimenting on the effects of the different poisons upon animal life. For this purpose he has killed several hundred cats and dogs (sheep growers take notice), with poison, and by analyzing their blood and stomachs has determined the exact appearance of the poison crystals after doing the work of death. The greatest difficulty he has encountered in this investigation has been to get these appearances of the crystals perfectly represented on paper.

To overcome this difficulty his wife, daughter of John L. Gill of this city, came to his assistance and made perfect sketches of the poison crystals, as the Doctor, by chemical analysis, brought them to view. This done, his next trouble was to get the sketches transferred to steel plates. For this purpose he called upon the most distinguished engravers of the Eastern cities, who told him that it could not be done short of three years' time, and almost a fortune of money. One of them engraved a single page, but the Professor was not satisfied with the job. His wife again came to his relief, and taking up the art of engraving, very speedily mastered it, and in ten months presented the author of the whole series of plates, the delicate touches of which defy criticism even under the scrutiny of a microscope!

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Information has reached here from three or four different directions, that all the rebel troops have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Lize river, and in fact the whole force of the enemy, are gathering in Central Texas. They will number at least 20,000. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this force, as well as possible with the number of troops in this department.

There will soon be news of great interest from Texas.

The 12th army corps still remains at New Iberia. Nearly every regiment has been re-enlisted as veterans.

The agent of the State of Connecticut, is at New Iberia, paying every man from that State who re-enlist \$300.

The 12th Connecticut has re-enlisted en masse.

## Lumber Wanted!

50,000 feet of Walnut and Cherry Lumber, green or dry, from one to six inches thick, wanted immediately, for which the cash will be paid on delivery.

YORRY & BROTHER, Shop on the corner of Mill and King streets, near the old Canal Mill, Lancaster, January 7, 1864. 3w4t

## Adam's Express Company.

The Office of this Company has been removed to the Room next to Dr. Waggoner's Office, West of the Market House, where the Agent will be found at business hours.

WILLIAM WHITNEY, Agent, Lancaster, January 7, 1864. 3w4t

LOST.—In the Post Office on Monday morning last about 10 o'clock, a small Pocket Book, containing about Fifty Dollars in money, some papers among which is a note on Wm. Smith. The finder will be liberally rewarded on the return of the property to L. H. OLDS.